Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1830. [NUMBER 2,083.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 6th day of October 1829, made in a certain Cause depending in the said Court, wherein MARY MORRIS widow, LOUISA MORRIS widow, GEORGE JELLICOE and FANNY his Wife formerly Fanny Morris Spinster are Complainants and GEORGE FRASER Sole Executor of BENJAMIN MORRIS, late a Major in the Honorable East India Company's Service, and at the time of his death employed by His Highness the Nizam) is the defendant, the Creditors of the said BENJAMIN MORRIS the Testator (who died at Hydrabad on or about the 3rd day of January 1817) are forthwith to come in by themselves or their Solicitors before WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire the Master of the said Court, in Rampart Row at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective Debts or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
COMPLAINANT'S SOLICITOR.

BOMBAY,
26th *April*, 1830.

اشتهار

حکم نامہ سوپریم کورٹ اعلای منبئی
آنجہ بتاریخ ششم اکتو بر ماہ سنہ
۱۸۲۹ شدہ دربابت یک مقدمہ و
آن مقدمہ در کورٹ مذکور داشتہ و
درانجہ بیوہ میري ماریس وبیوہ
لویزا ماریس وجارج جیلیکو وزن لو
ئینی کہ پیشتر فینی ماریس اسپینستر
مدعي هستند وجارج فریزرکہ ثنها
وکیل وصیت نامہ بینجمن ماریس
(کہ در نوکري هند وستان مشرقي نامدار
کمپني میجر بود ودر ایام وفات در
نوکري نامدار نظام بود) مدعا علیہ
است قرض خواهان وصیت کنندہ
اینجمن ماریس مذکور (آنکہ در
حیدرآباد بتاریخ ۳ جانیواری سنہ
۱۸۱۷ یاد رهمان عرصہ فوت شدہ است)
بتکید تمام خود یا وکلاي اوشان نزد
ماستر کورٹ مذبور اولیم فینویک
اسکویر در فصل
هریك ازانها ق
واگر همچنین
نامہ مذکور باطل خو
ایچ بي سوتهاوس
وکیل مدعي
درمنبئی بتاریخ ۲۶ ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۳۰

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,
AT THE SHOP OF
Eduljee Framjee,
A FEW CARBOYS
OF
SHIRAZ WINE,
IMPORTED PER SHIP HERCULES,
FROM PERSIA,
Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE, formerly occupied by C. N. Goodwin, Esqre. in Bake-House Lane, apply to JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, at his Office in the Fort.
Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES TAYLOR, left this on Sunday Morning, the 2nd Inst. in the Company's Cruizer *Amherst*. He took the Packets with him and will be in England in about 3 Months or 3½, if nothing impedes his progres—He fully expects, to be here again in October or November next.

Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF THE
UNDERSIGNED.

PALE SHERRY from Several London Houses at 650 ~~Rs~~ per Butt,
Ditto in Hhds. ditto ditto 300 per do.
Ditto in Bottles, half and quarter Cases, quarter 16 per doz.
Ditto in quarter Cases, Pints 10 per doz.
Madeira London particular 600 per Pipe.
Ditto India Market 400 per do,
Claret in 3 doz. Cases from Gerard and Co. 20 per doz.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
DADY'S BUILDING, FORBES' STREET,
5th May, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. PATRICK STEWART

VERY superior old pale Sherry in Butts from G. Heathorn and Co. at 700 Rs Per Butt. Do. Do. C. 600 ~~Rs~~
Do. Do. Do. in Hhd. at 350 ~~Rs~~ per Hogshead. Do; Do. C. 30 ~~Rs~~
Do. Do. Do. in Quarter Cask, at 175 ~~Rs~~ per Quarter Cask.
Do. Do. Do. in Six dozen cases, at 22 ~~Rs~~ per dozen.
Do Do. old Port in six dozen cases, at 20 ~~Rs~~ per dozen Ditto C. 16 ~~Rs~~
Also a few Hogsheads of Allsopp's and Hodgson's Pale Ale, *ex Triumph*, at 70 ~~Rs~~
Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

H. C. S. Dutchess of Atholl.

MR. DICKINSON,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public that having shipped on board the *Royal Charlotte* for Bengal the greatest part of the BEER, he has now only a few Casks to dispose of at 75 Rs per Hhd. for Cash. PALE SHERRY at 16 ~~Rs~~ per doz.—a few Tongues in Kegs 6 ea. 12 Tins of Sweet Biscuits at 10 ~~Rs~~ ea. &c, a Small quantity of Cabinet Ware to be seen at FRITH BOMANJEES.—Apply to BOMANJEE HORMAJEE SETT.
Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

Bezonjee Fuckerjee.

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform the Public in general that he has received from Bassora per the Hercules, a batch of ARAB HORSES, among which there are some very promising ones for the Turf, and may be seen at his Stables, first door to Moolna Hacheem.
Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

HODGSON'S
PALE ALE.

A FEW remaining Hogsheads and Butts of Hodgson's OCTOBER PALE ALE, landed from the Ship *Royal Charlotte*.

Apply to MR. DALLAS or Messrs. J. and N. Nasservanjee, Bombay Green.
Bombay, 5th May 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE LAUGHTON late a Lieutenant in the Marine Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar, of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th day of May 1830.

(2)

Nusserwanjee and Ruttonjee,

OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. WOOLER & CO.

BEGS to inform their Customers, Lady's and Gentlemen and the Public in General that they have purchased for Sale a part of the Investment from the Ship *Royal Charlotte* Capt. R. Dudman as follows. Hams, and Cheese from Fenning & Co. Gentleman and Boy's Superfine Black and Drab and Brown Round Hats, from Bicknell and Moore, Undress Chacoes and Superfine Blue Cloth Forage Caps richly embd. Black Silk Braid and Silk Band's; Superfine Regulation Cocked Hat and rich gold Embroidered Staff Belts, new regulation crimson silk, Sashes, and new regulation, Gold and Silver Eupalettes and Gold Sword Knots and Belts, Boots and Shoes from J. Stunt, Sadlery from Simpson and Nephew, Perfumerary from Smyth and Nephew, Do. from Bristow and Edmond, Stationary from P. W. G. Wynne, Oilman's Stores of Sorts, fine Savigny, Everill and Mansons Cutlery of Sorts, Whips from T. Milroy and son, Snuff of sorts from Robert Currey and Co. Bramah Patent Brass Locks and Padlocks, Plated Ware of Sorts, Pews Pott, Gold and Silver Watches from James McCabe, Ladies Gloves from Hardwicke and Hogg, Dinner and Breackfast Setts, from Nash and Co., Lozenges and Comfits from H. G. Barnes, Razors Straps and Hones, from T. Rigge.

Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
THE FOLLOWING
Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanack for 1830....	2	"
Sheets, Ditto for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interests Bonds do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	1

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

A CARD.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE, lately returned from attending a Lady to England, would be happy to engage with a Lady or Family proceeding thence.

For particulars enquire of the PRINTER of the Gazette.
Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.
THE
BOMBAY REGISTER
AND
DIRECTORY,
FOR 1830.

PRICE FIVE RUPEES.
Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday, the 12th Instant.
FRITH
BOMANJEE AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT their Rooms, by order of the Common Assignee, the remaining Stock of Wines, &c. belonging to the Estate of the late firm of SAUNDERS AND CO. Consisting of fine fresh high flavored French Clarets, La Rose, Medoc, Chateau Giscours, Leovelor, Lafitte, and a few Dozen of BALGUFRIE'S Superior Muscat Frontignac, and fine sparkling Champagne.

Also a quantity of very Rich King's Pattern Plate, comprizing Gravy Spoons, Soup Ladles, Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks, Tea and Coffee Pots of Rich Chased Workmanship, various Articles of Plated Ware, Office Desks, Stools, &c. a set of Scales and Weights and a quantity of Hodgson's Ripe Pale Ale, the whole to be sold without reserve—Orders from Messes and Families at outstations will meet every attention.

Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

THIS DAY.
Wednesday the 5th Inst.
Frith Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SALE
BY PUBLIC AUTION.

A QUANTITY of Household Furniture Glass and Plated Ware, Wearing Apparel &c. the property of a Gentleman leaving the Country, also Europe Chintzes, Cummerbunds, Leaden Pipe of sizes—Europe Shoes, Prime Fresh bottled Tart Fruits—a Sextant, Morrocco Skins—Hodgson's Pale Ale in Cask and Bottles, Shiraz Wine, Madeira Wine, a Silver Watch and many other Articles.

Also a small Invoice of Cotton on reels.

On Monday the 10th Inst. and following Day.
Frith Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE household property and effects of William Jeaffreson, Esq proceeding to Sea, at his residence, Byculla House; the same comprizes the usual assortment of Plate, Plated, Glass and Queens-Ware, Couches, Tables, Chairs, Cots and Bedding, Lamps, Wall Shades, Table Cutlery, a Grand Piano Forte, by *Broadwood* valuable Pictures and Books, a first rate 8 day Bracket Clock by *McCabe*, a neat Barouche and Horses, an English built Stanhope and Harness, the Choice Stock of Wines, and Hodgson's Beer in Bottle, &c. &c. Catalogues will be Published On Friday the 7th Inst., when the property will be on view.

The Sale to Commence at 11 o'clock each day, and the Wines to be put up at noon of the 1st days sale, the Barouche and Horses at 1 o'clock on that day.

TO BE SOLD
ON COMMISSION
A VERY POWERGUL
ACTIVE WHITE
ARAB HORSE

CAPABLE of any weight and any work, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe. Price very moderate—Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

DIRECT FROM LONDON

By the H. C. Ship

Duchess of Athol,

AN assortment of SPLENDID JEWELLERY of the latest fashion which they have now this day exposed for sale in addition to their previous large Stock; —it comprizes, suits of Lady's Jewels, in Fine Gold, Stones, and Pearls, Neckchains, Earrings, Broaches, Bracelets, Finger Rings, Watch Guards. Desk Seals of Egyptian Pebble—Diamond and other Breast Pins, &c. &c, the whole of the above is of the most costly material and elaborate Workmanship and such as has been rarely SEE N in Bombay.

YATES AND CO.

WILL SELL.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

To-morrow the 6th May,

SEVERAL Setts of Double block Tin Dish Cove s Patent Windsor Soap, Iron and Copper Cooking Utensils—Ball Thread Strawberry Jam, Blacking, Leather Skins, Piece Goods, Glass and Plated Ware, Foolscap Paper, Wearing Apparel —black Kerseymere, Razor Strops 50 dozen of Beer, Furniture, Capital Soda and Sedletz Powders, Guns, Pistols and a variety of Sundry Articles.

AT NOON,

Several Horses, a close Chariot, a new Bombay Built open Carriage, 2 Palanquins, Cows and Calves and any other Cattle that may Offer.

YATES AND CO.

HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSIO

Per Thos. Coutts,

PRIME Fresh Hams—Cheese, Tongues Olives, Jams, preserved Milk and Cream, portable Soups—a few cases of Capital Sherry—Vinegar and several other warrented articles, prices very low, Cape Garden Seeds and a large supply of Marrowfat Peas.

FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

THE

ALMANACK

FOR 1830,

Printed on English Paper, and stitched.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

FINE SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.

LANDED from the French Ship *Sophia*; Champagne in Baskets of one Dozen each; Claret in Boxes of one do. Cogniac Brandy in Boxes of one do.—Apply to Messrs. J. & N. NASSERWANJEE, Bombay Green.

Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A FEW REMAINING COPIES

OF THE TRIAL

OF

CAPT. JOHN BETHAM

H. CO'S. MARINE.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

For Sale

AT THE

WAREHOUSES

OF

Messrs. JOHN GILDER & CO

A FEW quarter Cases of Superior Pale and Brown SHERRY, received from Messrs. James Cockburn and Co. of London ex *Bencoolen*, at Rupees 22 per Dozen.

Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

BOMBAY LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

ORDERS for work and letters addressed to the *Proprietors of the Bombay Lithographic Press*, are received by Mr. RIGBY, at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

TO BE LET.

AN Upper roomed HOUSE of two Stories, situated in Nesbit Lane next to Messrs. Frith, Bomanjee and Co's. (lately occupied by R. C. Money, Esquire) and is ready to enter immediately,—For terms, apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

Notice.

FOR SALE at the Gazette Office Lithographed Copies of the

REVISED TARIFF,

and Tables of the value of Currency receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

For Passengers only to London.

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

BOYNE, A. I.

OF 620 TONS,

DANIEL WARREN,

COMMANDER.

HAS a few Cabins, disengaged carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail for the above port on 10th May, Apply to Captain WARREN, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., where plans of the cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

For Freight and Passage to London,

THE BARQUE

MALVINA,

OF 400 TONS,

THOMAS PEARSON,

COMMANDER.

TO Sail about 20th May.—Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

For Passage to London.

THE FINE SHIP

BENCOOLEN,

BURTHEN 500 TONS.

CAPTAIN JOHN MARTIN.

TO sail 15th May.—Plans of her Cabins are ready for delivery,—apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London,

THE

LONACH,

OF

500 TONS,

R. B. COTGRAVE R. N.

COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accomodations, per Passengers. Carries a Surgeon and will Sail from hence early in June —For particulars apply to P. STEWART AND CO. where plans of the accomodation many be had.

Bombay, 5th May, 1830.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle 29th Aprit, 1830.

No. 157 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following description of the limits of the cantonment of Sholapoor be published in General Orders.

	Bearing	Distance in Yards.
1. A Line Drawn from a Nullah a little beyond a small Tope of Trees (West of the Fort) intersecting the Fort of Sholapoor in part and extending to the high road from the Town of Solapoor to Beejapoor forms the North Boundary Line of the cantonment..	East	2566⅔
2. The Nullah above mentioned continued on to the North West corner of the Mottee Baug forms a part of the West and South Boundary Line.	Variable general erection South & East	3866⅔
3. From the North West corner of the Mottee Baug to a heep of Stones and earth on the top of the Ridge where the horse Artillery Barracks are being built turns the remainder of the West Boundary Line....	8, 9 W.	1460
4. From the above point to a similar heap of Stones forms part of the South Boundary Line.....	E. 8½ S.	693½
5. From the last mentioned point to a heap of stones on the bank of the Nullah in rear of Lieutenant Colonel Gibbon's compound forms part of the East Boundary Line.....	N. 8½ E.	1300
6. From last point the Nullah continues in a variable direction until it reaches near to Variable ge- Beejapoor Road forming the neral direc- remainder of the south Boun tion. dary Line.....	East.	2433½
7. The Beejapoor Road wihin the intersection of the North and south Boundary Lines forms the remainder of the Variable ge- East Boundary Line of the neral direction Sholapoor Cantonment..	North.	2666½

Bombay Castle 29th Aprel, 1830

No. 158 of 1830.—Cadet Alfred Welstead for the Infantry, having reported his arrival at the Presidence on board the Ship Duchess of Atholl on a the 17th instant and produced the hescribed certificate cals, appointment to the Establishment is admitted accordingly into the service from that date and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of commission for future adjustment.

Lieutenant A. W. R. Fitzroy, of the 1st Regiment f Light Cavalry has returned to his duty by permission of the Hon'ble Court of Directors without prejudice to his rank by the Ship Duchess of Atholl, which arrived at Bombay on the 17th instant

No. 159 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Proclamation issued from the General Department be published in General Orders for the information of the army.

PROCLAMATION.

Major General, The Hon'ble Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. Governor the Presidency of Bombay, and the Torritories subordinate thereto, being about to proceed to the Deckan, is pleased to declare in Council that during his absence from the seat of Government he will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by law, when in Council at the Presidency.

The administration at the Presidency will in the Governor's absence, be conducted by such of the Members of Government as may at the time, be there present, and all resolutions passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
24th April, 1830.

By Order of the Hon ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY
Actg. Sec. to Govt

ORIGINAL.

PEEP AT POOLPARAH.

The gloomiest day hath gleams of light,
The darkest wave hath bright foam
The gloomiest soul is not all night,
The saddest Heart is not all sadness.

It was one of those cool cloudy days, with now and then a moment's gleam of sunshine after a fine Guzerat night-fall of rain, and having leisure time more inclined to roam abroad in one of the Surat Bullock Hackeries than remain at Home moping with Blue Devils, a disease common in India, a party was formed to visit and have a jaunt to Rustom Baugh near the sacred romantic beautiful village of Phoolparah on the banks of the far famed River Taptee. The idea was no sooner mentioned than the Party was formed, servants and things were immediately despatched, and off set four jolting along. The road lay thro' a small village also sacred, there being a few temples called Kalter [illegible]: the road being shaded by fine large [illegible] different sorts added much to the pleasant excursion undertaken. These fine trees overhanging the road, and casting a sombre shade; we arrived after a lovely drive at Phoolparah, when we alighted, and viewed the different Pagodas, which reminded us of the description of the famous Jagonath on the other [illegible] of India: the scenery was heightened [illegible] overcast from the clouds, and at a distance the rays of the sun beam darting forth it's beauty, enlivened at once nature to it's fullest magnitude. After strolling about we beat up some fields, and bagging several heads of Game, the overpowering heat from a fine cool cloudy morning, made us make the best of our way to the Bungalow, where things were prepared for our reception in true Hindoostan luxury. The breaking of a Town life was quite refreshing, and falling in with a Brahmin we gained such intelligence as we sought. Phoolparah is a place which for ages past has been known as a noted spot for Worship of the Hindoos, and where many Temples are erected with flights of handsome stone steps to the Water's edge, which glides as smooth as glass underneath, now and then a gentle zephyr rippling the water as the tide imperceptibly swells the river, and covers it's sand banks, when the River Taptee looks proud, and majestic. It is here the Hindoo men and women of every caste and sect pay their devotions. On a Sunday thousands flock to this retired place of resort, the stream like the Nerbudah and River Ganges being sacred. The Brahmins are seen sitting here and there under temporarary screens made of Bamboo Mats or Cadjans reading, and expounding aloud the Hindoo laws and religious passages out of the Grunth and Geta to thousands, for which they receive alms, and for placing the Teaka on the forehead of the women receive a handful of Gram, some pice or other small remuneration for their trouble, the men being obliged to undergo similar religious ceremonies, seem quite unconcerned, and after the performance of this custom, paying their fees, move off homewards first salamming to the River. It is at this sequestered retreat the Hindoos commit their dead to the Ashes and for this express purpose is seen heaps of wood in readiness for any corpse that may be brought, when a funeral Pile is speedily erected: there seems no particular time for their funeral obseques, as I have witnessed frequently Corpses burning at all hours of the day and night. The principal places of Worship are handsome and elegant in their structure, but time has made great havock, and they are terribly defaced, and these Hindoo or I will say Idolatrous Religious abodes are fast going to decay. Juttras or native Fairs are frequently held here, when the whole City of Surat is as it were on the wing. Natives in fairs are all promiscuously assembled, and the roads are crowded to excess with the populace: to and fro' are to be met men, women, and children arrayed in their best costume, and generally speaking after each of these great days many are found sick get worse and die; no wonder, for the clouds of Dust and the intense heat is enough to overpower any human being. The mornings of these Juttra Days, women of distinction proceed long before day light to pay their visit and retire to their homes by 8 o'clock. Towards sunset the innumerable vehicles of sorts and of all descriptions so block up the roads 'tis nearly impossible to pass, and the dust is so raised that it chokes a person moving in the crowd From Rustom Baugh along the banks of the River are seen small round Tombs called Deree, these are built over the deluded and unfortunate females who doom themselves to perish on the funeral pile with their Husbands, and are called Suttees: of late years none have occurred, and no doubt our countrymen in office do all in their power to enlighten the minds of these deluded people, our fellow creatures, and prevent wherever 'tis in their power such shocking and disgusting scenes to the Eyes of a Christian. Rustom Baugh has been for years the Residence of Gentlemen, but has been lately put into thorough repair, it having been much injured from the ever memorable fresh in 1823 by an opulent Parsee, and is when wished for rent out for the day, indeed longer. There are perhaps few places to equal this sweet spot, and which is whenever visited the theme of admiration. Looking Easterly up the River is seen at a distance of about three miles the small sweet Village of Brocha, where there are neat Barracks built for an European Regiment, most tastefully laid out with large broad Walks, with rows of Trees, handsome built Wells with every comfort attached, besides a superb Hospital erected by Colonel Bellassis, Bombay Engineers. This cantonment being pronounced by the faculty as unhealthy for Europeans, they were removed and the Barracks have been for years unoccupied and are now surrounded by high thick jungle. In the rains of 1823 the 1st | 5th Regiment under Col. Gilbert was stationed there, as a temporary arrangement and during the fresh of that year the whole Regiment was obliged to take refuge on the top of the Barracks and were thus providentially saved and rescued from a Watery Grave. The ride from and to Phoolparah on the banks of the River is truly beautiful, but to see Brocha now to what it was, made us shudder at the fate of a Cantonment where once every enjoyment of a Military life was at hand. The Houses too of the officers all pulled down and the Colonel's Bungalow fast going to decay. To the Westward looking down the River a fine prospect is exhibited; and which is beautiful in the ex- [illegible] towering Pagodas peepi[illegible] treme, the white [illegible] of dark [illegible] thro' a fine specio[illegible] Tamarind trees has [illegible] ble appearance. Phoolparah will b[illegible] by these descriptive [illegible]

"Great are the sce[illegible]
crown'd,
"Meridian gloom—Here [illegible]

We passed the night at the [illegible] from being a brilliant full m[illegible] swelled the picturesque; to each [illegible] fairy land. Monackjee Bookasee[illegible] prietor of this pretty estate, and has spa[illegible] expence or trouble in laying it out with great taste and judgement; His social intercourse with those Gentleman who have the pleasure of his acquaintance exceeds almost the bounds of Hospitality: the Bungalow is built on a very high bank on the south side of the River, and is defended by a strong well built stone wall, on the top of which are a few Bungaloes and here and there projections with a permanent railing which sets off the whole with eloq ance united by utility—

Sweet Taptee! whilst Shades are closing round,
I love to haunt thy tranquil shore;
And mournful tread the hallow'd ground.
Which, which, "*Angelica's*" form shall grace no more.

Beneath yon "*Tamarind Tree's*" shadowy screen,
Oft have we watch'd the fading day;
Or slowly oe'r yon twilight green,
In pensive bliss have mused our way.

And is "*She*" gone! and do "*I*" live,
To hover round our favorite spot;
In vain oe'r blighted hopes to grieve,
And joys, that by "Me," will not be forget.

1830. J. H. B.

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 28 June, 2017

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

In the beginning of April 1829, the Editor of the Courier, very properly, noticed the extravagant price of Bread, compared with the price of flour at that period, and in your paper of the 29th of the same month and year, you contrasted the price of bread and Wheat, by which it appeared, that the Bakers were then, (with one solitary exception) pocketing about 25 per Cent of the public money, on all their charges beyond an ordinary profit. The result of your remarks, was, I believe, a general reduction in the price of bread, more commensurate with the reduced prices of wheat, at the period in question.

What I have now to bring to your notice, is, a species of fraud, whereby Bakers, and Sellers of Bread realise exorbitant profits, without raising the price of their bread, by mixing first, and second flower, and manufacturing bread from this mixture, which is sold for first, and by grinding down the bran and mixing with the flour: by this means enormous profits are realised while families are charged the price of first flour, for second quality; and have to pay the price of second flour *bran*, which is usually given to horses.

I may also notice the very great difference observable, at times, in the size and weight of the loaf, much complained of,—but of which it is often difficult for private families to obtain redress.

I would therefore " seriously recommend to " some individual, or even two, possessed of " a little unemployed capital, to establish A " BAKERY at once, on equitable and fair " principles," and there can be no doubt but they would meet with encouragement from the community,—many of whom are tired of the *bran mixing* system as well as is,

Yours &c.
A BREAD EATER.

1st *May*, 1830.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,

As you have with great propriety given insertion in to day's Supplement to a query from Z. the following explanation is offered for the satisfaction it is hoped of your readers.

After appropriating the Pulpit, reading desk, Communion Table, Font, &c. of the Matoongha Church to other places of worship, the materials of that temporary Building, consisting of about a dozen crooked jungle posts, and tatta wall supporting a cadjan roof were disposed of for the sum mentioned.

As regards the trifling amount realised, when the expense attending the pulling down and distant removal of the Materials, many of which are in a decayed state, is taken into consideration, it may be expected that the purchaser, whether he shall dispose of the same or appropriate them to another erection will not realize more than a remunerating price for his outlay and trouble—Barracks of more than double the size purchased under like circumstances a few weeks before, not having realised upon an average though the sale was most numerously attended, above double that amount.

It proceeded entirely from an oversight that the public had been invited to Tender for the purchase of the above materials, as well as a few other articles of Dead Stock on Good Friday, and, no one could more regret any impropriety attending such a proceeding than the parties through whose inadvertency it took place.

I am Sir
Your most Obed. Servant
Y.

Bombay, 1st *May* 1830.

To The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

As the Calcutta Papers have taken up the subject of Steam Navigation so warmly,—and as the Public of India should know what passed at the Meeting held in Bombay, that called forth such strong marks of disapprobation at the time, I think it extraordinary that Mr. Waghorn's words should have been omitted in your paper—you have merely said that he was proceeding to further personalities when he was stopped.

His speech was begun at that moment in this strain.

Gentlemen,

" I have risen from a bed of sickness and " have come here to perform what I consider " my duty, in openly testifying that Mr. Taylor is totally unfit as a Professional Man, " and a Member of society to engage in any " such plan as the present " (hisses and marks of disapprobation.)

It was then that Mr. Taylor came forward and begged that the Assembly would hear Mr. Waghorn through,—that he courted enquiry and would never shun it,—at the same time indignantly repelled any imputation cast on his character.

Mr. Crawford then interfered most properly, —and the business of the day went on,—I was surprised too to see that the largeness of the Meeting was not noticed,—probably the largest ever held in Bombay—certainly the largest I have ever been at,—There could not have been fewer than 200 Gentlemen.

Your's &c.,
Z

Bombay, 3rd *May*, 1830.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR

I regret to observe a statement in the Courier Supplement of to-day that might manifestly tend to prejudice the public mind against Mr Taylor if it were allowed to go unexplained.

The statement I allude to is, that Mr. Taylor offered to Mr. Waghorn " a situation in one of our Steam Vessels" —thereby meaning to "insult Mr. Waghorn." Now I think the moment chosen for publishing this is rather ill timed, seeing Mr. Taylor has left Bombay, and is not here to defend himself or to render such an explanation as may satisfy the public on the point.

I may state however on my own knowledge of the circumstances, that Mr. Taylor so far from intending to offer an insult to Mr. Waghorn, meant it as an act of kindness to that Gentleman, in wishing him to unite with him, if he thought fit,—and the sentiments he always expressed of him as a public spirited and enterprising Individual convince me he was anxious to annihilate or at least to soften any little differences or ill will that may have been entertained towards him,—and I considered it as a generous act of pure and disinterested kindness.—In all my intercourse with Mr. Taylor and I have had much during his residence here I have heard him speak but in terms of praise of Mr. Waghorn, and if bitterness existed any where, it existed not in his heart.

A FRIEND OF MR. TAYLOR'S
IN HIS ABSENCE.

Bombay, 4*th May* 1830.

P. S. It is a pity that the whole of the Letter and not a mere extract was given to the Public.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

BOMBAY YACHT AND BOAT RACES.

ON SATURDAY, 8TH MAY.

A SILVER CUP, from the Fund to be run for by the Winning Boats of the Season.

Boats qualified to start for the Cup.

Black Bird, ...	having won, 3, 3, and 1 prize.
Flying Fish, ...	1, 1,
Lady Castlereagh, .	2, 3,
Red Rover, ...	6, 3 and 2. do.
Rob Roy, .. .	1st prize.

To start at 4 P. M, Entrance Money, Rupees 10.

A SILVER PLATE from the Fund for all Boats, Entrance Money Rupees 10 Boats that have run for the Sweepstakes before to pay half entrance Money.

To start at half past Four.

The same rules as at former races, Boats must be entered and Stakes deposited on board the *Red Rover* on Friday morning.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London, ... at 6 months sight 1 | 9½
Bengal ..... at 30 days sight 107 per 100
Madras ..... at 30 days sight *a* 98 per 0 | 0

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 197 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars ..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns ..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London ..... Per Ton £4.
China ..... Per Candy, 35 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH MAY, 1830.

SUTTEES.—In a former number of our paper we noticed the abolition of Suttees by an Enactment of the Bengal Government, which passed the Council on the 4th of December 1829. A similar Enactment passed Council at Madras, under date the 2d February 1830.

Our contemporary in his last number has alluded to the abolition of Suttees, under this Presidency, in a manner which differs from the one adopted at the other Presidencies; but which will be equally efficacious, and better suited to the state of Society among the natives of this territory. He notices on the one hand the long period, the Bengal Provinces have been under British rule, and on the other, the short time those of Bombay have been subjected to the same control, as a cause for difference in the mode of Legislation, to put down this inhuman practice.

The Southern Conkan is, we believe, the only Province under this Presidency where the Practice of Suttee is frequent. On examining the printed papers laid before Parliament, on the subject of Suttees, it appears that three-fourths of all the Suttees which take place under the Bombay Presidency occur in the Southern Conkan, in the period of four years 1824 *a* 1827 inclusive, the total number of Suttees in the returns, is stated at 158, 114 of which number, occurred in the Southern Conkan, alone; being about 28 annually for that Province, and 39 annually for the rest of the Bombay Territories.

Respecting the Southern Conkan, there is a stricking fact recorded among the printed papers of 1821 P. 258; and printed papers of 1823, P. 132, namely, " that when the Southern Conkan in the dominions of the Peishwa, late head of the Mahratta State, came " into our possession, the inhabitants voluntarily discontinued the practice of Suttee, " in consequence of understanding that it was " repugnant to the British Laws, and only " resumed it on finding that it was tolerated by " the British Government."

In a DISSENT signed by John Huddleston and William Taylor Money Esq. from the Court's Resolution in March 1824, referring to the Committee of Correspondence, paragraphs for Bengal, on the subject of Suttee in India, the beforementioned circumstance as regards the Southern Conkan, is adduced, as " a stricking fact in proof of there being no- " thing like religious enthusiasm in the reve- " rence for the practice of Suttee." See printed papers of 1827 P. 32 | 34.

With the exception of this one Province, under this Presidency, Suttees have been of rare occurrence. For the four years abovementioned, no Suttee had occurred in the Zillahs of Broach or Ahmedabad, and only one is recorded for the Zillah of Surat, and one for the Zillah of Kaira, within the same period,

The Calcutta Division of the Bengal territories, has ever exhibited the most striking exemplification of the horrid practice of Suttee: the total return of Suttees, under Bengal for 1823, is 575.—310 of which occurred in the Calcutta Division alone! In 1824 the return gives 518—324 of which occurred in the same division.

With the foregoing picture before our eyes, we have only to offer our sincere thanks to the present Rulers of India, for having abolished so unnatural a rite, and not to cavil at the means by which a hitherto foul Stain on British Legislation has been removed—The historian of India will record the names of BENTINCK, LUSHINGTON, and MALCOLM in imperishable Letters, and future generations will be taught to revere their memory.

On reference to the Calcutta Papers we are glad to observe the intense interest that has been excited there on the subject of Steam Navigation. In the private circles of that City the matter has been already warmly canvassed.

We are delighted to see with what warmth and enthusiasm it has been taken up on the other side of India, in spite of the coldness exhibited, and the contempt attempted to be cast on the thing by our Cotemporary the Courier.

We hope we shall not offend his tender nerves or scare his cautious spirit, when we assure him we are not only enthusiastic in the noble undertaking ourselves, but feel confident of it's final and successful accomplishment.

We believe Mr. Taylor to be the man of all others, most competent to carry the plans for introducing Steam Vessels into India, into immediate and active operation.—We expect he will reach England, thro' the facilities afforded him of a passage in the *Amherst* to the Persian Gulph, and the advantage of having his brother Major R. Taylor Resident at Bussorah, in 3 months or 3 ½,—Should any unforseen circumstances happen to him by the way, which we hope not, should death cut him off, or other calamity befall him, we are still quite sure the cause itself will not perish.—

The feeling of the whole Indian public is already too strongly roused and excited in the event, and the parties and Proprietors at Home, of whom we may say Mr. Jolliffe is one, the Proprietor of many of the finest Steam Vessels that run from England to different parts of the *Continent, from London to Lisbon and from London to Lubeck.—These Gentlemen* are too anxious to co-operate and commence the work to allow of its falling to the ground even tho' they lost their active and indefatigable and able Agent.

Mr. Taylor seems to have been much better known on the other side of India than he was on this. He came to us almost a stranger.

We are pleased to think he met with the kindness and hospitality such a Gentleman deserved.

We are authorized to state that he left this, impressed with gratitude for Individual kindness shown him, as well as for the strong public marks of favor and approbation evinced towards him by the whole community of Bombay. He was fully sensible of the strong and decided feeling exhibited towards him in communication from almost every outstation in this Presidency, and of the promise he received of the interest they felt in this affair, and their determination to give him all the support he required. He certainly solicited litte enough.

We are anxious to see how the people of Calcutta and Madras will act as regards calling a public meeting. That they will not permit this Presidency to outshine them we fully expect.

The remarks of the Courier of last Saturday regarding our notice of Mr. Waghorn's Letter are so poor and lame as hardly to merit a reply.—We may yield him the palm in elegance of language and freedom from vulgarity and abuse, but we must correct him as to an error he has made of a matter of fact.—

Mr. Waghorn arrived here on the 21st of March. The letter was written the day after on the 22nd,—It bears that date. The Courier may be able to inform the public at whose House Mr. Waghorn was then staying, and of whose hospitality he was partaking.—We believe it to have been too hurried a production, and probably never intended, as the Courier says, for publication, but a man should be more careful of what he says in secret, that he is ashamed to be seen in print.—Our friend seems exceedingly sore that we should accuse Mr. Waghorn of Ingratitude, tho' he says nothing of our charging him with an act of indelicacy. —We disliked the selection of a remote and distant Channel for the purpose, instead of the Press of this Presidency, if he had complaints to make,—

We understand that this Gentleman received the liberal sum of Rs 3000 from the Government here, for bringing Despatches from England, on this ground we accused him of Ingratitude,—but the Courier in his wisdom proclaims against it,—Let him reconcile the thing if he can.—

Besides what had the Government here to do with the delay in the despatch of the Steam Vessel to the Red Sea, we believe it to have been beyond their control.

We are concerned to see the Inconsistency that clings to the pages of our contemporary.—He hardly seems to know his own mind.—One day advocating Mr. Waghorn's scheme round the Cape,—then approving of Mr. Taylor's, by the way of the Red Sea, veering and vacillating, pleased and yet displeased—one a favourite to day, another an offcast the next;—sooner than have such friendships, we would decline having any at all.

We are very happy to remark the current of feeling in Calcutta is most decidedly in favor of Mr. Taylor's Red Sea communication—Captain Johnson approves of it, as will be seen upon reference to his Letter in our columns of to-day—This is valuable authority—His views exactly tally with those of Mr. Taylor.—Such corroborative testimony proceeding from such a quarter of the eminent advantages of the Route by way of Egypt and Red Sea—must be most satisfactory to this latter Gentleman.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—It is to be regretted that since Mr. Waghorn and Mr. Taylor again address the public, and with more confidence than ever, they are not more communicative than they are. The latter gentleman is not quite so chary of his information as the former, but what has he told us of his plan to secure our confidence in his pledge of its commencement in three months, if Government and the community engage to support him? Why does he not explain the apparent impossibility, which at once staggers public confidence in his scheme, of having within three months one steamer ready to start—actually to *start* from Calcutta, and another to do so in a fortnight after, and a third in a fortnight after that? Surely there is no cause for mystery or concealment here! On the contrary, the more he enlightens the public, the more effectually will he as a matter of course secure their confidence and their patronage. I wish the same gentleman would also do himself and his future patrons, the benefit of explaining the mode of conveyance from Alexandia to London, somewhat more satisfactorily than he does. How is the obvious difficulty of making both the Red Sea packets and the Mediterranean packets arrive at their places of re-shipment, *precisely* at the time when the Steamer is ready waiting to receive and be off with them, and neither sooner or later got over? To me it appears impossible. The Indian Steamer and the Europe Steamer cannot be made to perform their respective voyages within a period so nice, that their arrival will be always simultaneous on the opposite shores of the Isthmus. It would be better to make the transportation of the European and the Indian packets distinct operations, to be in *waiting* in the Mediterranean for the Indian dispatches, and a Steamer waiting in the Red Sea for the Europe. Those who find it worth their while to send their letters by what may be called these *return* Steamers can do so probably with advantage still, but why forego a greater advantage if it can be secured by such an arrangement?

When Mr. Taylor says he will take Passengers home (which is a big word) for the Co's Passage-Rates, does he mean to land them in England for that price, or merely at Marseilles or some other Port in the Mediterranean? Thence to England will, in this case, be a considerable addition to the cost of transportation, which Mr. T. however warily keeps out of sight.

There is a want of candour, a concealment, in the nature of both these gentlemen's recent communications to the public, which repel instead of invite confidence. I hope they will one and both take a hint which is meant for their advantage as well as ours. There is too warm an interest felt by all in the success of the undertaking not to manifest itself *if properly called forth*. As for the Steam Funds here, I believe there is no Plot to look so grave about in the matter—you and that fiery and frail brother of the India Gazette who has been in such a pretty passion this morning, and has evidently relieved himself by the expression of feelings not becoming the gravity and decorum of a Public Censor. You Judges of the Supreme Court of public opinion are in *such* a hurry to pronounce judgement!

——" Oh most wicked speed, to post
" With such dexterity to ——*sheets!*"
" It is not, nor it cannot, come to g ood!"

In fact, his Lordship of the *India Gazette* has departed from his high duty. It is not for him to do more than charge his Jury, with all mildness and moderation, not à-l'-Ellenborough. Let the Jury find the verdict there-upon.

Your most obedient servant,
Calcutta, 12*th April*, 1830. A. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have read with extreme satisfaction in your paper of to-day, Mr. J. W. Taylor's Prospectus for establishing communication with Europe by Steam Vessels via the Red Sea. It is the route I at first advocated, and the plan I should have prosecuted had I succeeded in obtaining from the public, the support I then solicited. Since 1827, when my Prospectus was first put into circulation, the general employment of these Vessels in India has had the

effect of removing from the public mind, many of the prejudices against Steam Navigation, and of establishing a degree of confidence in its safety and efficiency, which I trust it will be found was alone wanting to ensure success to its proposed application.

Since I published my first Prospectus on this subject in 1823, I have had the experience of seven years observation on Steam Navigation and of five years actual employment in Steam Vessels, and if my opinion on the practicability of the plan proposed by Mr. Taylor and of the probability of obtaining a sufficiency of common patronage for support, when once fairly established, will weigh with the public in favor of this undertaking, I give it in the most unqualified way and I declare that in this year 1830, I do not consider any material alteration necessary in the prospectus, published in 1823 to adapt it to the present state of steam navigation.

I send you a copy of my original prospectus that in advocating the proposed plan you may extract from it such parts as may appear desirable.

I am, my dear Mr. Editor,
J. H. JOHNSTON.

P. S. With respect to the passage via the Cape of Good Hope my experience in the *Enterprize* enables me to say that expense is the only bar to its establishment, and State exigencies may render the sacrifice expedient, a communication via the Cape in 80 days may be commanded without further preliminary arrangement than the supply of Coal to the necessary Depots.

J. H. J.

LINE OF PACKETS.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru.)

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DIFFERENT AGENCY AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS CARRYING ON BUSINESS AT CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,—The name subscribed to this letter is, I venture to suppose, already familar with the majority of the Calcutta Merchants, as being that of one who has made more persevering efforts to establish a well organized communication with England by means of steam Vessels, than any other individual.

By a continuance in the same pursuit, I have been fortunate enough to prevail on the owners of some of the finest steam vessels in England to consent to allow their vessels to run in concert on certain conditions, under my management, between the two countries, and I am thus enabled to offer to the Calcutta community the services of an estabtishment, which bids fair to realize all that can be wished, whether for the quicker and more regular conveyance of their correspondence, or as offering to themselves an highly accelerated medium of reaching their native country, should ill health, business, or pleasure call them thither.

I beg to annex a prospectus of the undertaking, in which is contained all that we propose to do, and the terms on which we propose to do it: from which the Calcutta community will find, that we purpose going twice a month, for the conveyance of both letters and passengers, and that we shall effect the transit in 55 days, days, the route intended to be followed being that of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, the distance of which is upwards of one half less than that *via* the Cape of Good Hope, with far smoother water, and decreased liability to storm and tempest.

By means of this establishment one half of the distance of time now separating India from England will be annihilated: a sure and frequently recurring medium of departure from India will be introduced in place of the present infrequent and uncertain system, and thus commerce will derive as great a benefit from the earlier and more regular replies brought to correspondence, as will accrue to the public health from the [illegible] cy and certainty of the voyages [illegible] steam vessels are not subject to [illegible] ppointment and defeat as is inseparable from the sailing vessel. In addition to these benificial changes, the actual cost of the Postage will be much reduced, as much in the price demanded for accommodations as in the diminished outfit, which the reduced length of the voyage will render necessary to be provided for these opportunities. In fact, under the arrangements made, the ordinary stock of apparel forming the wardrobe of every British Gentleman in India will amply suffice for these voyages.

The undersigned has qualified himself to convey an assurance to the Calcutta public, as to the probable length and comfort of the passages in these Steam Vessels, by having himself undertaken a voyage on the proposed route to India, in the course of which on sailing vessels and with the ordinary means of transit he was only days in actually moviug towards India: a slight Synopsis of this Journey is annexed, which shews him to have been only 18 days in reaching Alexandria, from whence had the expected Steam Vessels been at Suez, the passage might have been easily made to the Malabar Coast in 20 days more, thus completing the whole voyage to India in about 6 weeks.

Advantages, such as are contemplated by this establishment of Steam Vessels, could not well be placed at the disposal of any community, without requiring from those to whom they are offered, some extra renumeration therewith corresponding. It has been the object of the undersigned to make the expected equivalent weigh as lightly on the Calcutta Community as possible, and he ventures to cherish the belief, that the terms now submitted will not be objected to, or refused by any individual whom he has now the honor of addressing.

Those terms are, that he will engage *immediately* to furnish all parties with passages out and home at the regulation prices of the Hon'ble Company, and, at the end of two years, to carry all their letters free of steam postage provided they will agree to send and receive all their letters by his Steam Vessels, and *for two years only* to pay him the same prices per letter that have been agreed to be given to Mr. Waghorn of the Bengal Pilot Service, for all the letters carried on the Steam Vessel he went home to build. Should this be agreed to, the whole establishment will be put into immediate operation, without any advance, cost or further payment on the part of the public, and the letters can, during the two years as they pass, be paid for into the Post Office. This arrangement, if sanctioned by the acquiescence of the Calcutta public, though at first view seeming to impose a burden not now sustained by the public, will not in reality be found to do so; because [illegible] der of letters becomes also a p[illegible] by effecting the saving on the [illegible] outfit of linen by these vessels, [illegible] adverted to, lay up a sufficient sum to defray the expences of all the letters [illegible] probably have to pay for during the two [illegible] in which the postage charge is propose[illegible] levied. In this case, the advantage of the [illegible] tablishment will really come, gratis, to the public.

The arrangements alluded to in the Prospectus will preserve the letters from the unpleasantnesses and delays attendant on delivery from fumigation; and passengers, by adopting the regulations to be recommended to them, for their clothing and conduct while crossing the Isthmus of Suez, will themselves, on arrival in England, be held less liable to communicate infection, and therefore not to be exposed to any inconveniently long detention in quarantine.

The undersigned has omitted nothing that his experience or researches could furnish him with as likely to make his establishment more perfect. he therefore hopes the Prospectus of his intended operations will give satisfaction From all such gentle men, as may do him the honor to approve and acquience in his proposals, he solicits a written expression of their sentiments and concurrenee in the manner usually done with similar propositions in Calcntta, on the paper hereto accompanying.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
J. W. TAYLOR.

Bombay; 21*st March*, 1830.

Synopsis of the Journey to India vid Egypt referred to within.

	dags
Left London for Calais, Wednesday 21st October 1229, arrived same day	1
Left Calais for Paris, 22d October, arrived 23d October	2
Left Paris for Marseilles, 24th October arrived 28th Cctober	4
Left for Malta, 28th October, arrived 1st November	4
Left Malta for Alexandria, 2d November, arrived 8th November	7
Total number of days travelling from London to Alexandria	18
Left Alexandria 18th November, reached Rosetta 18th November	1
Left Rosetta 24th November, reached Cairo 29th ditto	9
Left Cairo 5th December, reached Suez 8th December	3
Left Suez 9th December, reached Cossier 13th ditto	4
Left Cossier 19th December, reached Juddah 24th December	5
Left Juddah 17th January 1830, reached Dohrab 28th January	11
Left Dohrab 29th January, reached Mocha 1st February	3
Left Mocha 5th February, reached Bombay 22d Merch	

India Gazette, April 14.

(From the Bombay Courier)

SUPREME COURT.

SECOND QUARTER SESSIONS,

MONDAY, 26TH APRIL.

The following is a copy of the charge addressed to the Grand Jury by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

It is now my duty to address you at the commencement of the business of the Sessions. In comparison with the number of Prisoners tried at the last session, the present calendar is numerically light, but it specifies crims of the deepest guilt. I find in it two cases of rape, two of Murder, two of Robbery, one of Burglary, three of larceny, one of assault with intent to rob, one case of receiving goods knowing them to be stolen, and I am informed that two cases of perjury will come before you. Before I conclude I shall take the liberty of offering to you some few observations, on the law of those cases. I am aware that to many of the Centlemen whom I have the honor of addressing such observations will be superfluous, but it is better that advice should be unnecessarily given to some than withheld from any to whom the consideration of such subjects is not familiar—I am truly rejoiced to be able to say that no case will come before you of what has in this Presidency been too well known by the name of "Gang Robbery."

Gentlemen; this salutary change is. I believe, attributable to the severity of the examples which last session it was this Court's most painful duty to make, and which would appear not to have been made in vain; but the remembrance of such examplea is but of such short duration, and let me add, that severity of punishment has not often been found an efficacious check, for the prevention of crime, an end which can only be attained by adopting a system calculated to throw the greatest number of difficulties in the criminal's way, and to affect the reduction of his chances of escape, for I believe it may be received as an admitted truth, that any arrangements which diminish the chance of a criminal's escape is a gain in diminution of the incentive to crime, I therefore, Gentlemen, hope to be excused when I avail myself of this opportunity to ask you to consider and inquire whether such arrangements exist in this place, and if you find they do not exist, to satisfy yourselves of the reasons why they do not;—whether the disposition of the present Police is injudicious, or is its strength not sufficiently great I am much mistaken if the latter of these reasons is not the true one. I believe that the present force of police considering that it consists almost entirely of natives, is directed to the best ends; I believe its details to be well imagined, and its strength to be well disposed; and therefore, I think it impossible that the scenes disclosed in the trials of last sessions could have taken place.—that gangs of armed robbers could have been able to assemble together at an early hour in the most crowded part of the Bazar, and there openly commit the most daring Robberies, were the police sufficient in strength, It must be remembered that the question now under consideration is the detection and prevention of crime of the highest nature not its punishment when detected and proved;—the one is a question of police which may be changed and modified by yourselves, the other is quite remote from the object we now consider to mix them together can only create confusion. It is a fruitful source of error to look for distant causes and overlook what are proximate, If crime abounds it may safely be inferred that it is easily committed, If it is rarely detected if may as safely be said that the arrangements for the apprehension of criminals are injudicious, which may be, as I have said before, either from the constabulary force being too small or from its being ill combined. I have already said, I conceive the former reason is the true one. If so, it is our duty to remove it, In every attempt which we make to improve our institutions we naturalyl look to what has been done in Great Britain, and inquire how it has there been effected. The time must be remembered by many who now hear me when every road leading to London was infested by highwaymen, who committed depredations in the most open manner, What stopped this evil? The establishment of a mounted Patrol which diminished the chance of the robber's escape. Though the number of such guards was not very great, a highwayman knew he had a chance of meeting a Patrol at every turn—that he could not calculate on committing many robberies without being apprehended and the consequence, has been that highway robberies in the neighbourhood of London have almost been discontinued. No doubt the accomplishment of this desirable end has been much assisted by the improvement of the highways—the greater number of turnpikes and by the lighting of the roads in the immediate neighbourhood of London. I believe that if such an Establishment subsisted in this place, that no one of the recent gang robberies could possibly have been committed; I mean on the supposition that the persons employed in such a service were Europeans to whom horses and fire arms could with propriety be entrusted. I have every reason to suppose that a small additional force of European Constables would be sufficient to render secure the Bazar and the roads leading from it, for as I have already said, It does not require a force so numerous as to render detection certain. It is sufficient if it is rendered probable, and by so much will crime be diminished. I need not say how great a check such a mounted patrol would constitute on the present police; no one could be absent from his place, no one could desert his rounds without that circumstances being immediately observed by the Patrol, the present strength would be rendered more effective and thus a double benefit would be gained by the public; speedy information would be gained concerning all depredation that have been committed, the whole police force would be able to hold communication together, their strength would be rendered more disposable, and European example would impart confidence to the native Peons. The advantage in case of fire is too evident to require any comment. When we find how much has been done at home in similar circumstances and how succesful the effects of a well organized preventive police have been, as evinced in the present secure state of the roads near London, we have every reason to believe that equal success will be met with here;—at any rate attempt should be made. Without every effort is made to prevent crime the utmost severity of punishment can hardly with justice he resorted to. The trifling additional expense incurred by what I recommend should not be deemed a good reason for not making the attempt. Let it be rememberred that those on whom the expense would fall have been the formost to complain. that they are not sufficiently protected.—that they would derive an immediate advantage in the security of their property—in being able to transact business till a later hour, and in being saved from an expense, now generally sustained, that of private watchmen. I have considered it my duty, Gentlemen, to make these observations to you, and I am sure, they will be received in the Spirit in which they have been offered. When I say that Sir John Grant perfectly coincides with me on this important subject. I feel confident that, I add great weight to my own opinions. I have only further to say, that in all measures of this nature it must be remembered that to render a constablary force effective, be it European or Native, it must be recompensed so as to make each individual desirous of retaining his situation. In the late inquiries respecting the police of the metropolis, it was declared by the Magistrates that the present salaries of the officers could only be considered as retaining fees for the public; what has the consequence been? That the remainder of remuneration has been privately received. From no man can good service be expected, and in this instance service of a dangerous and delicate nature is required, unless adequate remuneration is given. If that balance is destroyed, efficient and honest servants will be driven away, and their places supplied by those who will know how to indemnify themselves by underhand means for the fair return which is withheld from them. It is not remote from the subject in which I have been speaking to allude to the two Prisons on this Island—the Jail and House of Correction. I have much pleasure in being able to assure you that the manner in which these two Establishments are conducted is deserving of the highest praise. I have made it my business since I last had the honour of meeting you, repeatedly to visit the Jail, and to examine into the condition of the prisoners: the improvements are now finished. The most important classification, that between the tried—and untried—has already been made; at his time I believe there is not a sick man within the wall, and the prison is now perfectly clean, airy and secure. The House of Correction is managed, as it has always been since I have known it, in the most praiseworthy manner. It is nevertheless deserving of attention to consider whether some plan might not be adopted in the House of Correction which would turn the labour of the Prisoners to some account. The Tread Mill may be very useful as a punishment, but it teaches no habit of industry to the Prisoner. In the Houses of Correction lately erected in England (I allude particularly to the one to the Jail of Maidstone) it is gratifying to witness the regularity and industry of the Prisoners. The difficulty alleged to exist against making similar attempts in this country is the shortness of sentence of most of the prisoners. This, no doubt, is generally true but I cannot help supposing that it might be got over were some easy manufacture introduced into the House of Correction for the employment of the prisoners. In the Jail of Taunah, I know that this measure has been adopted with great success, and though equal facilities may not exist here, that affords no reason why repeated attempts should not be made.

The Chief Justice then alluded to the different offences specified in the Calander, and the Grand Jury withdrew.

Yesterday the Grand Jury appeared in Court with the last Bills, and delivered the following Presentment

To
The Honorable Sir JAMES DEWAR, Knight
Chief Justice,
The Honorable Sis J, P. GRANT, Knight,
Puisne Judge Supreme Court of Judicature.
Bombay.

MY LORDS,

The Grand Jury have taken into consideration the observations which fell from His Lordship the Chief Justice in the course of his charge connected with the expediency of encreasing the numbers of the mounted European Constable, and for introducing trades and useful employments into the House of Correction.

They have been informed by the Junior Magistrate of Police that six more mounted constables would, in his opinion, be an advantage, and the Grand Jury are likewise of opinion that such an addition to the constabuiary force would be desirable, if it were even to be accompanied by a reduction in the Native Establishment.

While the Grand Jury quite agree with His Lordship the Chief Justice and with the Committee of the house of Correction, that it would be desirable to introduce trades and useful employment into that place, the information before them presents difficulties for which they do not feel themselves qualified to suggest the proper remedies.—The Grand Jury regret that they can do no more than recommend the proposed improvement in the House of Correction to the continued attention of the Committee apointed for the purpose.

One point has been brought to the notice of the Grand Jury, which they beg to mention, viz. the state of that part of the native town extending from the Marine Linest to Suukersett's house, and lying between the Girgaum road and the beach—It contains many spirit shops and is closely inhabited and much frequented by the low and disorderly classes. Many serious affrays which have terminated fatally have occurred there, and causes which render pursuit by the Police extremely difficult, at the same time make concealment easy.—Much of this evil might be obviated having the place laid more open and the Grand Jury beg to recommend that the subject be brought to the notice of H. M. Justices in order that a suitable plan for widening the alleys which intersect this tract may be laid down and from time to time as may be particable or at all events as the dwelings are rebuilt that the completion of such plan be kept in view until finally effected.

I have the honor to be,
My Lords,
Your Lordships' most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) J. FARISH,
Foreman

Grand Jury Room 30th April 1830.

(☞ *See Second Sheet*)

[SHEET.]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[SECOND SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1830.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign H. MacCulloch, 18th Regt.
Lieut. C. W. Stewart, H. M. 6th Regt.
Ensign Edwd. Agar, 19th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign R. Hodson, 7th Regt.
Ensign C. Whitelock, 7th Regt.
Surg. L. Hatchway, Golundauze.
Ensign Edwd. Agar, 19th Regt.
Ensign D. D. Chadwick, 5th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—May 3d.—The Imaum of Muscats Brig of War Vestal, Mahomud ally Nacqudah, from Zanzebar 26th Feb.

DEPARTURES.—May 2d.—The H. C. Sloop of War Amherst, H. Wyndham, Esq. Com. to Persian Gulph.

Do.—Ship Hormajee Bomanjee, T. H. Johnston Master, to China.

Do.—Ship Edmonstone, E. Halley Master, to China.

Ships Loading.

ENGLISH.—Malvina, for London; Boyne, for do.; Bencoolen, for do.; H. C. Duchess of Athol, for China; Castlereagh, for do.; Cumbrian for do.; Triumph, for do.; Ann for do.; Golconda for do.; Charles Forbes, for do.; Bombay Castle, for do.; Bannerman for do.; Glenelg, for do.; Caledonia, for do.; Futtay Salam for do.; Ranovey, for Madras; Francis Warden, and Discovery for Persian Gulph; Dadloy, Dowlut Savoy for Siam; John Adam, for Bengal; Minerva, for Malabar; Prince of Wales, and Cruttenden, for Penang.

ARAB.—Wootmany for Penang.

List of Shipping in the Harbour.

H. C. Ships Duchess of Athol and Thomas Coutts.

FREE TRADERS.—Triumph, Boyne, Malvina, Bencoolen, Guildford, Sesostris, and Royal Charlotte.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Kusrovie, Bombay Castle, Discovery, Geo: Cruttenden, Ann, Lowjee Family, Futtay Salam, Caledonia, Dadloy, Glenelg, Minerva, John Adam, Regia, Francis Warden, Asia Felix, Castlereagh, Golconda, Prince of Wales, Hercules, Charles Forbes, and Cumbrian.

ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, Mamory, and Woorter.

PORTUGUESE.—Eliza.

H. M. Ship Challenger.

H C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Euphrates, Ternate, and Nautilus.

STEAMER.—Enterprize.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At the Scotch Church, by the Revd. Joseph Lawrie, Mr. H. A. Cannon, to Miss Elizabeth Mills.

BIRTHS.—At Colaba, on the 1st. Inst, Mrs. Winton, of a Daughter.

1st. May—At Sindola Mahabuleshwar Hills, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Archibald Robertson, Resident at Sattara of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 3d at Mazagon Frederick William, the son of Mr. H. Yates, aged 11 months and 26 days.

At Aurungabad, on the 10th April, William Peter, the Infant Son of Captain Johnston, of the Nizam's Army.

MADRAS.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31.....	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29.....	Do.
New Ditto.....	½	Do.
Exchange.....	1s	9½.	per Rupee.

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival this day of the long expected Ship Cæser, Captain Watts, from Portsmouth the 27th of November, Madeira 17th December and the Cape 4th March.

Passengers for Madras.—Mrs. Williams: Misses Roberts, Eades, Fitzgerald and Prince; Reverend J. M. Williams, Mr. Ducham, Missionary Establishment; Mr. Skelton, Writer; Lieutenants Richardson, Light Cavalry; M'Leod and Carr, Native Infantry; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Gamier, Cadets; Mr. Midwinter, Master Prince.

For Bengal.—Mr. (Col.) Whish. Mrs. Horsburgh, Mrs. Stephens and Mrs Currie, two Misses Doveton, three Misses Whish, Miss Barthy and Miss Squire; Lieut. Col. Doveton Captain Horsburgh, Bengal Infantry; Mr. Hart Bengal Civil Service; Mr, Beattie, Merchant; Cadets Martin, Raikes and Whish: Infantry, Mr, Whish.

From the Cape for Bengal—Mr. Travers, Civel Service; Mr, Gibbon, Merchant; Lieut, Daniel and Ensign Hart, H, M, 49th Foot.

The *Cæser* left Portsmouth on Friday afternoon the 27th November, was about 8 o'clock that night rnn on board by a Bark apparently, for the darkness was too great to distinguish clearly, by which accident the Boat on the Starboard Quarter was smashed to pieces and some trifling damage done to the Poop, railing and Quarter Deck of the bulwarks. The injury sustained by the stranger was not known as the Ships almost immediately separated, time not admitting of asking her Name; anchored in Funchal Roads. Isle of Madeira, on Saturday the 12th Dec. sailed thence on Thursday the 17th December with the loss of all 3, her Anchors, the Ship having for four and twenty hours in riding out a gale of wind been in imminent danger of going on shore, obliged to put into the Cape of Good Hope for anchors and cables, anchored in Table Bay on Monday Evening 22d February, sailed thence on Thursday Morning 4th March, H, M, Ship *Pallas*, having on board Lord COMBERMARE and Suite. arrived in Simon's Bay on Sunday the 28th February and the *Minerva*, from Bengal and *Isabella* from Bombay anchored in Table Bay on Tuesday Evening 2d March. The *Moira*. Capt. Bugg from London 9th December arrived off Cape Town five days after the *Cæser*, and was left at anchor in Table Bay. The *Lady Holland*, bound to Madras was totally lost on Dasser Island on the 13th Feb. at ten at Night, all Lives saved. A party of the Shipwrecked Passengers had engaged a Vessel called the *William Glen*, Anderson, to carry them on to India—others had obtained accommodation in the *Moira*, and one has come on in the *Cæser*.

The *Corsair*, Robinson, was to sail for Madras Penang and Singapore in December; the *David Clark*, Viles, and the *Sir Thomas Munro* for Madras and Bengal early in January.—*Gov. Gaz. Extra. April 23.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 20th.—Brig Catherine, Captain G. R. Hudson, from Vizagapatam 1st April

Do.—Brig Louisa, A. Sergent, from Condapore 4th April.

21st.—Ship Roharts, J. Colbyn, from Carcutta 28th March.

DEPARTURES.—April 19th.—Brig Emma, M. umner, for Rangoon.

21st.—Bark Eleanor, R. H. D. Towle, for Masulipatam, Coringa and Vizagapatam.

Do.—Brig Britania, M. Gonsalves, for Masulipatam, Coringa, and Calcutta.

List of Shipping in the Roads.

Ship Atlas, Captain F. Allen.
Ship Jean Pierre, Captain Boudoine.
Ship Robarts, Captain Corbyn.
Brig Britannia, Captain M. Gonsalves.
Brig Anna, Captain F. N. Aveling.
Brig Margaret, Captain A. Lambert.
Brig Shaw Byramgore, Capt. H. W. Beyts.
Brig Catharine, Captain G. R. Hudson.
Brig Louisa, Captain J. Srejeant
Brig Sophia, Captain F. Bedonia.
Brig Marie Aglae, Captain G. Buchales.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Negapatam, on the 10th Instant, the Lady of Robert Nelson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On Wednesday, the 14th Instant, the Lady of A. Kerakoose, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Madras, on the 15th Instant, after a long illness, Charlotte, Wife of Mr. Christian Jean, and Daughter of the late Mr. Mathew Shillern, aged 19 years.

18 April, Alexander, infant Son of Serjeant Major R. Ward, 2d Regt. N. I.

CALCUTTA.

Government Securities.

BUY.	15th APRIL 1830.	SELL
Prem.		Prem.
26 0	Remittable..... 25	0 Prem
Dis. 2 0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan 2	8 Dis
Dis. 0 12	New ditto..... 1	4 Dis
4500 0	Bank of Bengal Share....4300	0 Dis

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	6 (
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills .	4 (
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5 0

FOOD FOR SAILORS!!

CALCUTTA POLICE TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1830.

A complaint was preferred before the sitting Magistrates, Messrs. McMahon and Trower, by the crew of the Ship *England*. CAPTAIN REAY, lately arrived from a voyage by which it appeared that those unfortunate fellows have been treated in the most shocking manner in respect to provisions. It was also elicited by the statement of the men that the ship left England about 25 months since; that they went to China, where the Captain purchased some *damaged flour*, which they were unable to make use of; that on their arrival at Bombay he had the flour made into Biscuit, upon which they were forced to subsist during the voyage from thence, specimens of the biscuit, rice and gram (for peasoup) were produced before the Magistrates, and we certainly never beheld such abominable stuff; really not fit to feed dogs with.

Captain Reay attended and insisted that the biscuit was very good, and that the *Bombay gram* was an excellent substitute for *peas*, as he had it *roasted* before leaving *Dungaree*.

The Magistrates expressed their horror at the samples produced and deferred coming to a decision until they had referred to Commodore Hayes.

We understand that government has established Committees to superintend the provisions laid in for *native* sailors, we think similar Committees should be established at the different Presidencies to inspect provisions laid in for the crews of Free Traders.

Specimens of the Bread, Rice and Gram, can be seen on reference to the Office of this paper.

The first stone of a New Chapel, about to be erected in the Free School Grounds, was laid yesterday morning at 7 o'clock by the Right Hon'ble Lord William Bentinck, in presence of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta, the Venerable the Archdeacon; The Hon'ble Sir Charles Grey, The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, Sir John Hayes; the Governors of the Institution, and a numerous and respectable assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, who afterwards retired to a Tent erected upon the ground, where they partook of an elegant breakfast prepared for the occasion.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop read a suitable discourse, taking his text from the 1st verse of the cxxvii Psalm, "Except the Lord build the House, they labour in vain that build it."—*Bengal Hurkaru, April 14.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 12th.—The English Barque Competitor, A. Thompson, from Rangoon 27th March.

13. Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick, from Madras the 2d February and Vizagapatam the 7th April.

15. The French Ship Creole, — Morin, from Nantes, (evidently meant for Bourbon) 16th Feb.

The Barque Freak, Wm. Barrington, from Singapore.

Passengers per Nerbudda, from Isle of France—Captain Tully, and Colonel Horne, *from Madras.*

DEPARTURES.—April 10th.—The English Ship Edward Barnett, H. W. Potter, for Moulmein and Rangoon.

12th.—The English Barque Sherburne, G. White, for Singapore and China.

16. The English Ship Providence, R. Ford, for London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Barrah Saharun, on the 2d April, the Lady of William Hickey, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 9th April, the wife of Captain J. W. J. Ousley, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Bally Gunge, on Thursday, the 8th of April. Mrs. M. Turner, widow of the late Mr. Riding Master Turner.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 10th April, Master William Jacob Van Grieken a aged 10 years.

English Extracts.

THE ATLAS.—Dec. 20.

IN the absence of authentic news we are lavished with fertile rumours. It is one of the journalist's plagues, that he must hear improbabilities and faithfully report them. Two amusing stories occupied the Stock Exchange politicians throughout Friday, but our readers will doubtless hesitate in attaching implicit belief to statements that reach the country only through that channel. One of these reports was, that DON PEDRO had consented to recognise his amiable brother as King of Portugal—the other, that our government had already done so. We do not believe either statement. There is also a report of MIGUEL'S death, which the *Times* "*fears* is not true." The only result of [illegible] was a rise in Portuguese bonds.

IT is stated in a French journal, that Prince POLIGNAC and his party contemplate an enlargement of the powers of the sovereign, and some violent measures against the press and the electoral colleges. We do not place any credit in this statement on two grounds? first, because he has declared himself against any violation of the charter, and second, because popular opinion has been too unequivocal and decided of late to permit such mad projects to be carried into execution.

Memoranda on Men and Things.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SCOTCH.

A FRIEND of ours heard, the other night, two young Scotchmen talking in a box at the theatre, one of whom appeared fresh in London; the other, who had brought his companion to the play, was explaining to him the sights and amusements, and asked with tenderness, "What will you do to amuse yourself on Sunday—shall we take a walk in the Park—or *go and hear Edward?*" The brogue alone would not admit of belief that this "EDWARD" could be other than the Rev. Mr. IRVING. Here Christian names are sacred to the endearments of friendship or of family intercourse—and we are startled to hear them made a common property among millions of people. If SHAKSPEARE, CHAUCER, or MILTON were now alive, the most enthousiastic lover of poetry would not like to talk of them as WILLIAM, or GEOFFREY.—or JOHN—an Englishman disdains to borrow any thing from the talents and virtues of his neighbours—he makes free with their bank bills. In Scotland they keep their money, but make a common stock of reputation.—*The Atlas. Dec.* 20.

AMERICAN NAVY.

The evidence respecting the trade and fisheries of the American Colonies, opened at the Bar in 1775, seems to have astonished the House of Commons, especially the boldness with which the people of New England pursued the whaling. Burke asks, 'What in the world is equal to it?' Privateers and the public cruizers dared to show themselves on the instant of the revolutionary war; but a navy department was not created till 1798, nor a permanent naval peace establishment till 1801. The force was then reduced to nine frigates; and excepting an attack on Tripoly in 1803, was employed only on coasting duties until the war with England in 1812. It is said that they had at that time only 20 Government cruizers perhaps in all; though 10,000 men were shortly seen serving in their privateers. The policy of a more imposing marine was instantly adopted at the peace, and has been vigorously persevered in, by such prospective appropriations as are remarkable in their frugal system. The actual force in commission is little more indeed than twenty sail; comprising one ship of the line and six frigates and is manned by something above 5000 men. The pay and subsistence of officers and men is 1,300,000. There are 1000 marines employed besides; but the force that could put to sea in a few weeks is calculated by Mr. Cooper at about fifty sail. Compared with that of 1812, he estimates it in the proportion of twenty to one:—'not in the 'actual number of the vessels certainly, but 'in their size. In 1812, the Americans could 'show but seven frigates, only three of 'which were of any magnitude; while now 'they might show a line of twenty-seven sail, 'the smallest vessel of which should be the 'largest vessel they possessed in 1812, and 'the largest a ship of six times the force of 'the latter. This change denotes, to say the 'least, a serious intention to protect themselves.' The above, it is supposed, would mount 2500 guns, and would require 20,000 men. A corps of 950 officers is kept up permanent, of whom no one is put on half pay but at his own desire. The force actually afloat is manned without any bounty; merely by paying higher wages to its sailors than the ill-judged parsimony of other Governments, that lean towards the barbarous and dangerous substitute of impressment, have yet thought fit to give. The Americans pay their inferior servants higher, and their superior officers less, than any other country. Their first two dry docks are only now building, one near Boston, the other near Norfolk in Virginia. Nearly all their public vessels are built of the live oak of Florida. The rapidity of their work resembles the celebrated feat of the Venice dockyards, where a galley could be put together, rigged, and sent to sea, in four-and-twenty hours. A three decker, it appears, can be afloat on Lake Ontario before the crew which is to man her, could be easily assembled. Captain Hall saw one on the stocks in Sacketts Harbour.

'It is said that she was built in thirty-one days from the time the first tree was cut down; and I met an American gentleman on the spot, who told me he had been present at the time when this singular operation was accomplished. An immense number of shipbuilders, it seems, all expert workmen, were sent from New York, and other sea port towns. These were assisted by an unlimited number of labouring hands, teams of oxen, horses, carts, and so on. In a couple of weeks more, he told me, she might have been launched, and all her guns, masts, and sails on board, ready for action. The treaty of Ghent put a stop to these proceedings; and as it was stipulated by an article in that instrument, that neither party should have a force on the lakes, the [illegible] ships, both at Sacketts and Kings[illegible] come to serve no further end than the innocent purpose of amusing the perennial crowds of Cockney tourists who escape in autumn from the malaria of the southern and middle states, and fill up the time by taking the well-beaten round of the Falls, the lakes, and the springs of Saratoga. The great American ship above alluded to, is built of oak in all the essential parts. and is filled up in others with red cedar. As far as I could judge, this vessel seems to be put together, notwithstanding the hurry, in a very business-like style. She is covered over with an immense house, or shed, which looks, at a distance, like the forest-dwelling of some inhabitant of the earth—the giant contemporary, if any such these were, of the Mammoth and Megalosaurus.'—(Vol. i. p. 355.)

The numbers of the American army, and that of its navy, are nearly the same—about 6000 men. Their soldiers enlist for the limited period of five years, and are maintained at the annual expence of about two of dollars.—*Hall's Travels in America.*

Will of Sir HUMPHRY DAVY.

The will of the late Sir H. Davy, Bart, has been proved in the Prerogative Court, and probate granted to Lady Davy the relict and sole executrix, under 30,000*l.*

The will is in the testator's own writing dated January 3, 1827, when "feeling more than common symptons of mortality." He bequeaths to his brother, Dr. Davy, the sum of 300*l.* per annum, Long Annuities and 4000*l.* to be realized by the sale of stock English or foreign, the interest of 3000*l* thereof to be applied in the way he may think most beneficial for the interest of his sisters, particularly his married sister, and is godson Humphy. He also leaves to his brother all his chimeral books, chemical MSS, apparatus, sporting tackle, medal, and the silver venison dish made from the Rumford medal. There are several legacies of

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200*l.* and 50*l.* each to professional friends among whom are Drs. Wauch, Babington, Wilson, and Mr. Brodie.

There are three codicils to the will dated respectively, Rome, November 18, 1828, February 19, 1829, and March 18, 1829, by the former of which he bequeaths to his "kind and affectionate nurse," Josephine Delate, daughter of an innkeeper at Laybach, in Illyria the sum of 100*l*, or a sum equivalent to 1000 florins; in a subsequent codicil he revokes this bequest, and substitutes one of 500 florins or 50*l*. To his brother, Dr. Davy, he bequeaths the Copyright and profits arising from the sale of *Salmonia* or any other publications of his, with the exception of *My Vision* which he request Lady Davy to publish, should she and his friends consider it useful or instructive to the public, and the proceeds applied in the education of his godson. He also request rings to be given to his friends, among whom he particularizes Mr. Knight, Mr. Pepys, and Mr. Hatchett; and concludes by desiring to be buried where he dies, adding, "*Natura curat suas reliquias*."

Two explanatory papers are appended to this will, by which he requests Lady Davy (on whose high sense of honour and justice he places the most implicit reliance) to bequeath on her decease the different services of plate of which he died possessed including those presented to him by the Emperor of Russia, the committees of coal-owners for the invention of the safety lamp, &c., to his brother if he survive her, and if not, to his eldest child should he be in a situation to use it; should, however, such be not the case, then it is to be sold or melted down, and the proceeds to be applied by the Royal Society in foundiug an annual medal to be awa ded for the most useful discovery in chemistry in England or Anglo-America.—*The Atlas, Dec.* 6.

ANNALS OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

[BY THE AUTHOR OF "CYRIL THORNTON."]

So great is now the demand for information upon every subject, and so numerous and so different are classes of persons to be supplied with it, that the mode in which it is conveyed must also be exceedingly diversified. Fortunately for common readers, military men have partaken somewhat more than the members of most other professions of this companionable principle, and instead of describing a battle, in which all feel a strong degree of national interest, with so much technicality as to leave the uninitiated utterly unrepaid for their trouble in reading, they have condescended to introduce into their accounts a mode of writing more popular and intelligible. Still, however, it would seem that the ponderous quartos which Dr. Southey has compiled from official materials, the works of Colonel Jones, of Lord Londonderry, and of Colonel Napier, though highly interesting in themselves, and though offering abundance of well-collected facts for the use of the future historian, have been rather too extensive in their details, or too little popular to suit the tastes of all; and the author of Cyril Thornton, qualified (as he informs us) by having "had the good fortune to be present in some of the great battles which it has now fallen to him to describe," has undertaken the task of abridging the accounts of former writers, and thus of introducing to the intimate acquaintance of the great body of the people the events of that most me[illegible]riod, the Peninsular War. This task are clear and [illegible]pith very considerable skill and sion or two in his relation of the various battles of a general engagement may possidental expresidea of the particular actions in which he ular part ed to be personally engaged. The first greatish an to which he is entitled is the independent spirit in which the book is written. In judging of particular actions he may have formed an erroneous opinion, but there is abundant evidence to show that he has not been wilfully wrong in his censures. His tone is moderate, and he rather seeks than avoids those excuses which particular circumstances afforded at the moment for the conduct of the individuals who have been either accused of rashness or censured for timidity. But he has condemned without pity that disgracefull act of the British Government in seizing without a declaration of war the treasure ships of Spain—an act which, while it threw a deep stain on the honour of our rulers, produced, as such acts always must, a degree of suspicious jealousy, not to say of hatred, towards this country, that was afterwards felt most severely, and to our army most disadvantageously, when, in a few short years, our troops were united to the Spaniards in the attempt to expel the French from Spain. His exposition of the weakness and wickedness of the Royal Rulers of Spain, and of the treachery of Napoleon—a treachery rendered doubly effective by the follies and crimes of those against whom it was directed—is exceedingly good; and the manner in which the leading points of the affairs are selected and arranged does great credit to the skill he has employed in throwing into an abridged sketch the numerous details of that important transaction. The Duke of Wellington is evidently a favourite with the author, probably from the circumstance that the writer of any history in which one particular man bears a prominent and successful part, becomes at length enamoured of his hero, and, almost without knowing, throws a colour over his actions which cannot fail to enlist the feelings of the reader in his interest. At the same time, however, he does justice to the talent and the courage of the enemy's Generals; and to his censures for their occasional blunders, he is always ready to add his praise for the energy and skill they have shown in avoiding the consequences of them. His account of the engagement of Roliça, the first which took place between the British and French forces in Spain, will afford some idea of the style of the work; and to this account the author has affixed the admission now made by military men, that "the attack on the front of the second position was injudicious;" in other words, that the slaughter occasioned by that attack might have been avoided "On the same day the army reached Caldas, and the advance, under Brigadier-General Fane, moved on to Abidos, and drove the enemy's picquets from the town. General Delaborde, in the mean time, had retired to a position in fornt of Roliça. The heights on which this village is situated from the boundary of a valley commencing at Caldas, and about three leagues in extent. Nearly in the centre stands the town and old Moorish fort of Obidos; and every favourable post on the high ground on either side of the valley was occupied by detachments of the French army. The main body was posted on a plain which overlooked the valley as far as Obidos. On the morning of the 17th, Sir A. Wellesley advanced to the attack—columns were sent out on either flank; and on the approach of these, Delaborde, without offering resistance, fell back on the heights of Roliça, where he again placed his army in position. The ground thus occupied was strong, and having been closely reconnoitered by Sir A. Wellesley, he made immediate preparation for attack. His army, with this view, was formed in three columns, the right, consisting of 1,200 Portuguese infantry, and 50 Portuguese cavalry, was intended to turn the left flank of the position, and to penetrate into the mountains in the rear. The left, consisting of Gen. Fergusson and Brigadier-Gen. Bowes' brigade of infantry, three companies of riflemen, and about 40 cavalry, British and Portuguese, was destined under command of Gen. Fergusson to ascend the hills at Obidos, in order to turn the post which the enemy still held on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his position at Rolica.—This corps was likewise directed to watch for the approach of Loison, who was known to be in the neighbourhood, in order to prevent the junction of his force with that of Delaborde. The centre column commanded by Sir Arthur in person, and consisting of Major-General Hill's, Brigadier General Nightingale's, Brigadier Gen. Crawford's, and Brigadier General Fane's brigades, with 4000 Portuguese light infantry, and the main body of the British and Portuguese cavalry, was ordered to assemble in the plain, and attack the front of the position. Such was the order of the attack. It was morning, and a calm, and great beauty seemed to linger on the scene of the impending conflict. The heights of Roliça though steep and difficult of access, possessed few of the sterner and more imposing features of mountain scenery. The heat and droughts of summer had deprived them of much of that brightness and verdure which is common in a colder and more variable climate. Here and there the face of the heights was indented by deep ravines, worn by the winter torrents, the precipitious banks of which were occasionally covered with wood, and below extended groves of the cork tree and olive, while Obidos, with its ancient walls and fortress and stupendous acqueduct, rose in the middle distance. To the east the prospect was terminated by the lofty summit of the Monte Junto, and on the west by the Atlantic. As the centre column commenced its advance towards the steep acclivity in front, the enemy gave no demonstration of hostility, and all was still and peaceful as when the goatherd tended his flock on the hilly pastures, and the peasent went [illegible] whistling his [illegible] song. The position of the enemy could only be approached in front by narrow paths, winding through deep and rocky ravines, and surrounded by masses of brushwood, in which Delaborde had stationed his light infantry. Till reaching the bottom of the heights the British troops were protected by the cork and olive woods from the enemy's artillery. But in their ascent, the troops had to encounter a resistance which became at every stage of their grogress more fierce and vehement. A heavy fire was opened on the assailants, from the brushwood on either flank, and at every point at which they became exposed to the action of artillery a shower of cannon shot came sweeping down the ravines with terrible effect. Even in these difficult and disheartening circumstances no symptoms of confusion were manifested [illegible] Nightingah columns was in advance of [illegible] Regiment, with singular bravery and resolution. They beheld themselves suffering from attacks which it was impossible to repel, but the high discipline of the regiment enabled it to surmount every obstacle, and under every disadvantage they kept on their way steady and unbroken. The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, by whom it was commanded, fell as the head of the column reached the summit of the hill and became exposed to a heavy and distructive fire from the vineyards occupied by the enemy. The grenadier company of the 29th were in the act of forming, when a French battalion, after pouring in a volley, advanced to the charge, and succeeded in overpowering the small, but gallant body, which had already crowned the heights. This success was temporary. The remainder of the regiment came up, and supported by the 9th regiment, the Colonel of which was also killed, they drove back the enemy, and succeeded in maintaining their position against every effort to regain possession of the heights. The success thus gallantly achieved was rendered more decided by the brigade of general Hill, which had already formed on the heights; and the appearance of the column of General Ferguson, which at first had taken a wrong direction, but was now observed to be traversing the right flank of the enemy's position. Delaborde's situation had now become one of extreme peril, and he was too skilfull a general not at once to perceive the necessity of immediate retreat. Precipitately abandoning his position, he retired to the village of Zambugeira, where he again made demonstration of resistance. From this, by a most gallant charge, he was driven by General Spencer." The narratives of engagements involing more complicated manœuvres are scarcely less strinking, and the reader is judiciously assisted by well-engraved plates, descriptive of the positions of the forces in the most important battles. He is thus enabled to enjoy the advant[illegible]s which a local knowledge of the scene con[illegible] and he enters with greater pleasure into ac[illegible] of the stratagems employed on either side[illegible] faults of the book consist chiefly in the use[illegible] words not commonly employed, and in minor but not unimportant grammatical inaccuracies. These rare words are sometimes introduced rather injudiciously into the work, as, for instances, when it is said that Sir John Moore (whose retreat by the bye is excellently narrated) was a professed "nullifidian" in Spanish promises. The grammatical inaccuracies, though few, are deserving of attention and ought in the next edition to be carefully corrected. As a specimen, it may be sufficient to refer the author to the passages in which the word "neither," though decidedly singular in its signification, is always attended with a plural verb---a fault which the slightest degree of attention might easily have prevented. With those trifling exceptions, the book is one which deserves to be generally read—by the studious man, as affording an exceedingly good summary, that would serve him as an index to the bulkier volumes of other writers—and by men of all classes, as a work containing important and interesting information on matters into which they might not readily be led to enter in more extended works.—*Morn. Chro. Jan.* 1.

The Solicitor-General and the ex Attorney-General.

The following statement of the procedings which arose out of the misunderstanding in the Court of Chancery, on Friday week, between Sir E. B. Sugden and Sir C. Wetherell, has since been published as a correct version of the affair:—

Soon after the two learned gentlemen had left the Court, Plank and two other officers from Marlborough-street made their appearance. In a short time afterwards, the house and chambers of the Solicitor-General were each visited by Plank; but he in vain inquired for the learned gentleman himself. After, it is said, tracing him through various windings, he came up with him about eleven o'clock the same night, at the residence of Mr. Jemmet, the brother-inlaw of the learned gentleman, in Bedford-place, and in the parlour found both Sir Edward and Mr. Jemmet carefully examining some papers. Plank, immediately, it is said, announced his name and business to the former gentlemen, and requested his presence before a magistrate; but the learned gentleman peremptorily refused to accompany him, and declared that he was not bound to attend before any magistrate in the kingdom, but that it was the business of a magistrate, if he wanted him, to come to him. The officer, it is understood, remonstrated, and as the learned gentleman seemed almost determined not to yield, produced his warrant, and told him that under that authority he must be excused for not suffering the learned gentleman to leave his sight until he conveyed him before the magistrate who had issued that warrant. Sir Edward now seeing that any attempt to shake off or evade the officer was vain, by the advice of Mr. Jemmet, to give way, and at nearly twelve o'clock on Friday night, he appeared in custody before J. E. Conant Esq., the resident magistrate at Marlborough-street, where he and one gentleman besides, as his surety, were bound in very heavy recognizances tha he should not commit any breach of the peace [illegible] his Majesty's subjects, particularly Sir E B. Sugden. The warrants for the apprehension of these gentlemen were issued, it is understood, on the sworn information of one of the highest personages in the country.

Much more difficulty, or rather delay took place with the other two officers, who had been dispatched in pursuit of Sir Charles Wetherell; for this gentleman, it seems, gave all his domestics, &c. to understand that he would be at his chambers all that evening, while, in fact, he never went near his chambers, but, after remaining from home to a late hour, was taken into custoday at two o'clock in the morning, and instantly conveyed before the same magistrate at that hour; and he too, as well as a gentleman as his surety, were bound in equally heavy recognizances to ke[illegible] particularly Sir Charles Wetherell.

TIMES,—Jan. 4.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS AND HIS GUARD.—The following circumstance, which took place before the illness of the Emperor, is calculated to give rise to the most curious reflections upon the strange mixture of political despotism and military independence which exist in Russia, and from which such serious consequences have already arisen. It will be recollected that the Emperor, on his return from Warsaw to St. Petersburgh, passed by Toulogzin, where the regiments of the Guards which were in the campaign of 1828 were cantoned. The Grand Dukes Constantine and Michael accompanied the Emperor, who, on his arrival at Toulogzin, had the intention of reviewing the regiments. By a mistake of the colonel of one of these corps, some disorder took place in the execution of the evolutions which were directed by the Grand Duke Michael, as General-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard: the latter, on perceiving the mistake, rode towards the colonel, and after a slight reprimand for his awkwardness, he gave him a pull of the ear, as if by joke. The officer, second in command, having remarked this circumstance, and taking it up as a grave insult to the whole corps in the person of the colonel, immediately ordered the whole of the regiment to ground their arms. A scene then took place which might have compromised the throne of the Emperor, and perhaps have affected his life, or that of his brothers. Nicholas, who had been witness to what had taken place along the line of his troops, then approached, and ordered the two regiments drawn up in line by the side of that which had grounded arms, to make it prisoner, in order that it might undergo the chastisement which it merited by an act which bore all the symptoms of a mutiny. But the Colonels of those regiments, proud of the title of pretorians, far from blindly obeying this order, as military discipline required, refused, humbly representing that they did n[illegible] brave companions in arms had[illegible] ves guilty of an offence deserv[illegible] punishment. The Emperor did[illegible] to act under these difficult circ[illegible] rash resolution might have been [illegible] the most disastrous results. Nothing[illegible] was done, and the Emperor set out for [illegible] tersburgh. The Grand Duke Michael remained at Toulogzin, and Constantine, who had made the most violent remonstrances, but whom the Emperor suspected to have taken an [illegible] part in causing the excitement, received [illegible] der to travel for some time in Germany. [illegible] above is contained in a letter from Warsaw, dated Dec. 5.—*Court Journal.*

The DEAD brought to LIFE.

A short time ago a most miserable woman who described herself as a native of the High lands, in Scotland, called on a lady who resides in South Audley-street, and solicited a little pecuniary assistance in order to enable her to proceed to the place of her nativity. The relation of her misfortunes was narrated with so much apparent simplicity and innocence, that the lady to whom she applied was the means of procuring her a sum of money to be appropriated towards defraying her expence to the North. Three weeks elapsed when the same individual called on her former benefactress, and stated that she had been unable to proceed to Scotland as she intended, in consequence of the sudden illness of her husband, who had expired that morning.

Her story, which was accompanied with every demonstration of the most poignant grief, gained credence. Finding the stratagem succeeded, she solicited her intended victim, in the strongest and most touching terms, to accompany her to her abode in St. Giles's.

The proposal was of course objected to; the woman's intreaties became more importunate; the lady at length acceded to the wish of the poor widow, to go and see her husband, who was lying dead at home; with this the woman went away, but evidently dissatisfied that my friend did not accompany her at once. On going to her lodgings, which are situated in that den of infamy, St. Giles's she and the gentleman by whom she was accompanied were introduced into a small room, inhabited by three men, and the woman, the object of their visit and commiseration. On inquiry where the corpse of her husband lay, they were conducted into a dark cellar under ground, where they found an iron bedstead, on which lay the figure of a man enveloped in three or four dirty blankets. At this time the gentleman intimated to the lady the propriety of leaving the place; but being desirous of rendering the woman assistance, provided she deserved it, she requested the gentleman to uncover the face of the corpse before he left. After a little hesitation he did so, when, instead of discovering a pallid corpse, a tall powerful man, in the full vigour of health, was present to their view. The woman, on finding that she was detected, assumed the greatest signs of delight, exclaiming, "my husband is not dead—the Lord be praised, my husband is not dead!" and immediately flew out of the house to bring the doctor. You may easily imagine that my friends were not long in retreating from a place so replete with danger.

From these circumstances, I have come to the conclusion, that had the lady gone singly, as was the express wish of the woman, the result might have proved most tragical.—*Morning Paper..—Times, Jan.* 4.

MISCELLANEA.

The death of the Marquess of HEADFORT occasions a vacancy in both branches of the Legislature, as the county of Meath loses the services of his son, the present Marquess, who represented it in several successive Parliaments, and now succeeds to the barren honour of an Irish Peerage, by which he is incapacitated from being the Representative for any county or town in his own country, without being entitled to take his seat in the House of Peers of the United Kingdom. The deceased Nobleman had long enjoyed a confidential intimacy with his SOVERIGN, and was conspicuous in the annals of play and gallantry, having been for one or two seasons the most successful frequenter of the West End Clubs, but ultimately experiencing (as is almost invariably the case) losses ruinously heavy.—His Lordship was defendant in the celebrated *crim. con.* cause of MASSEY v. HEADFORT, in which the damages were 10,000*l*. The present Marquess is also not unknown in a similar way to the members of a learned profession, his Lordship, some years since, married the very beautiful daughter of Sir JOHN STEVENSON, the widow of a Mr. DALTON. It is asserted, that the Headfort interest in Meath will be given to LORD KILLEEN.

We are happy to announce the arrival of Mrs. FITZHERBERT from town at her Stein mansion, on Monday last. This excellent and esteemed Lady, whose presence is ever a source of joy to all classes at Brighton, is, we are happy to learn, in good health, and will now remain here during the winter season.—*Brighton Gazette.*

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